Entering the Eighties

Canada Safeway Limited 1979 Annual Report

A. G. Anselmo, President and Chief Executive Officer

Highlights	1979	1978
Sales	$2,321,308,000	$1,985,126,000
Net Earnings	$54,952,000	$46,044,000
No. of Stores at Year-end	303	300
Total Sq. Ft. of Stores at Year-end	7,174,000	6,836,000
No. of Employees at Year-end	22,590	21,059

The Year in Review

In closing the ledgers for the 1970s, we look back with pride on a decade of growth and achievement. During the seventies Safeway reported record sales in Canada for 10 consecutive years and, in the process, created nearly 9,000 new jobs. We gained many new shoppers as well; customer transactions in the five provinces we serve increased by 73 percent, from about 77 million in 1969 to more than 133 million last year.

Consolidated sales in fiscal 1979 were $2.32 billion, up 16.9 percent over the $1.99 billion recorded in 1978. This includes sales by our West German subsidiary of $135 million, an increase of 26.7 percent from the previous year. After provision for income taxes, combined net earnings were $55.0 million last year, compared with $46.0 million in 1978. The Germany Division contributed $1.3 million to the 1979 figure as against $1.7 million in 1978.

During the year we opened 13 new stores while closing 10 older units. This gave us a year-end total of 303 stores — 277 in Canada and 26 in West Germany. We also completed a new egg processing plant in Calgary, a frozen food warehouse in Edmonton and a salvage warehouse in Burnaby, B.C. Under construction at year's end were a frozen food warehouse in Winnipeg and a major expansion of the grocery warehouse in Regina.

To keep pace with technological advances, additional expenditures were allocated to upgrade equipment and systems. In 1979 our Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver Division offices replaced existing computers with more versatile units, and our Winnipeg Division installed video display equipment to assist in composing newspaper ads more quickly and economically. In the stores, all five Retail Divisions in Canada are well along in a programme to replace mechanical cash registers with electronic models. Early in 1979 we installed our third computer-assisted checkout system. Safeway has been one of the pioneers in the use of scanners in Canada and has been in the forefront of involving interested consumer and labour representatives and government officials in the development and introduction of this new technology.

During the year we also participated in the government's pilot programme for metric scale conversion. Our three stores in Kamloops, B.C., one of the designated test areas, undertook extensive consumer education efforts to help shoppers adjust to changes in their normal buying habits. Although metrication has been postponed, we stand ready to cooperate again when a conversion plan is reintroduced.

Canada Safeway celebrated its golden anniversary in 1979. In March of last year all Retail Divisions held a week-long 50th birthday sale during which millions of customers stocked up on merchandise at exceptional savings. As a further aid to inflation-weary consumers, last October we introduced our new Scotch Buy line of budget-priced products. It has proved to be a particularly well received addition to our "Inflation Fighter" merchandising programme.

Walter J. Kraft, former Chairman of the Board, will not be standing for reelection as a Director in 1980. During a remarkable 50-year association with Canada Safeway he has left an indelible impression on this Company and on all who have worked with him. We gratefully acknowledge his many contributions. Another valued associate, R. Glynn Spelliscy, retired at the end of the year after a distinguished 44-year career. We will miss his dedicated service in the day-to-day affairs of the Company but will continue to benefit from his counsel as a Director. Succeeding him as Vice President and Treasurer is Alexander R. Paton.

As noted in the narrative which follows, Canada Safeway is preparing for the future with new facilities, improved methods and a well trained workforce. We are entering the eighties confident that the Company will continue to grow with Canada.

March 1, 1980

A service cheese centre is one of many special features in a number of our Super Stores. This one is in Calgary.

Entering the Eighties

A number of important developments now underway will present food retailers with significant challenges and opportunities in the coming decade. As discussed briefly on the following pages, we believe Canada Safeway Limited is well positioned to adapt and grow in this changing environment.

One-stop shopping

Continuing uncertainty about gasoline's availability and cost will give further impetus to the growing trend toward one-stop shopping. Consumers in the eighties will of necessity be more judicious in their driving and will want to consolidate as many errands as possible. In planning shopping trips they will look for stores that can satisfy most everyday household needs under one roof.

Time will be another precious commodity in the years ahead, particularly for working women who often must budget their time between traditional homemaking roles and jobs outside the home. Since 1970 the female labour force in Canada has grown from 2.7 million to 4.5 million. By 1990 some 5.1 million women are expected to be holding or actively seeking jobs away from home. One-stop convenience will be especially appealing to these busy shoppers.

Demographics also favour the move to one-stop shopping. During the eighties the post-World War II "baby boom" generation will have come of age, adding millions of individuals to the 25 to 44 age bracket. These are the years of household formation and expansion, when both income and spending greatly increase. Consumers in this group will have a wider range of routine shopping needs and will want to satisfy them as efficiently as possible.

To accommodate these changing consumer needs, supermarkets will continue to broaden their range of products and services. Consistent with this trend, the Super Store concept which emerged gradually during the seventies will mature further and become the dominant retailing format of the coming decade. These stores have more to offer busy shoppers. In addition to expanded selections of items found in a conventional supermarket, Super Stores feature a broad assortment of general merchandise and often include specialty departments such as service cheese centres, bakeries, delicatessens, and photo and gift centres.

Canada Safeway operated 22 Super Stores as of year-end 1979, and we are continuing to emphasize and

As our business becomes more complex, our management training programmes will place increasing emphasis on the development of technical and analytical skills.

refine the concept in our new store planning. This has had a noticeable effect on store sizes. Our new stores opened last year averaged 37,850 square feet, an increase of 4,650 square feet over 1978. Those scheduled to open in 1980 will average 38,300 square feet.

Greater management skills

As our stores grow in size and complexity, the skills required of those who operate them will become more diverse. The Safeway store manager of the eighties will have to be an innovative merchant, a skilled technician and an accomplished team builder.

Because our Super Stores are uniquely geared to specific trade areas, their managers will play an increasingly important role in formulating merchandising strategies. In deciding which product assortments are best suited to local consumer needs and interests, store managers will have to identify and evaluate those operating conditions which are peculiar to their trade areas. The computer-assisted checkout systems installed in some of our stores can be extremely helpful in this regard. By having instantaneous access to more detailed merchandising information, managers can do a more effective job of monitoring product movement and selecting those merchandise lines shoppers prefer. They can also analyse sales trends more accurately.

Beyond the merchandising and technical expertise required of Safeway store managers in the decade ahead, these individuals will also need a well developed set of inter-personal skills to supervise a larger, better educated work force. Our newest stores, for example, may be staffed by as many as 100 employees, many of whom will have had some university training. Their needs and interests are changing. While pay, benefits and security are still key motivators, other considerations such as job satisfaction and self-fulfillment are becoming increasingly important.

These and other developments call for strong but responsive store leadership. We will have qualified people in place to provide it.

In comparing ingredients and prices, many of today's value-conscious shoppers are likely to select private labels over national brands.

Busy shoppers can "eat out at home" with quick, easy-to-prepare foods from Safeway. Some stores even have full-service delis.

More sophisticated shoppers

As a group, consumers today are better educated, better informed and more demanding in their expectations of product quality and store services.

At the supermarket they are taking better advantage of previously underutilized shopping aids such as "best before" dating and unit pricing, both of which Safeway helped to pioneer in Canada. Surveys show that customers are also "rediscovering" the benefits of reading a store's newspaper advertisements and using a shopping list.

Consumer purchasing decisions in the eighties will probably be influenced more by quality and value than by brand names, so shoppers are likely to be substituting more private labels for nationally advertised brands. They'll have an extra choice at Safeway. As part of our ongoing "Inflation Fighter" merchandising programme, last October we introduced Scotch Buy, our new economy brand of food and household products. Scotch Buy items are of consistently good quality and, like other Safeway brands, are backed by our unconditional, money-back guarantee of satisfaction.

Beyond their interest in quality and value, consumers are entering the new decade more health-conscious than ever. As the general public becomes better informed of nutrition's role in physical well being, we look for a steadily increasing demand for products of high nutritive value — meats, fresh fruits and vegetables, whole grain breads, high fibre cereals and low fat dairy products. We also expect to see more customers reading and comparing ingredient statements on food packages. In that connection, our free recipes and the consumer messages which appear on occasion in our newspaper ads can be useful aids in making informed choices. Among the topics discussed in the latter are nutrition, menu planning and meal preparation.

Canada Safeway has been an industry leader in the development of programmes to help shoppers make wiser buying decisions. We will continue to play an active part in consumer education efforts, both on our own and in cooperation with government agencies and others.

New types of competition

In recent years food retailers have developed a variety of store formats, each designed to appeal to a specific segment of the population. The most successful of these in the coming decade, according to many industry analysts, will be the Super Store concept with its multiple attractions of convenience, selection and service. However, a small but growing share of food expenditures will be going to "no-frills" outlets with limited product assortments. These stores are devoid of most amenities found in conventional supermarkets but have been well received in certain areas because of their low price image.

Competition from outside the supermarket industry will also intensify in the eighties. Super drug stores and various specialty outlets will undoubtedly continue to increase throughout our operating areas. Convenience stores will make further inroads, too, but probably at a slower pace than in recent years. With prospects for

Computer-assisted checkout systems provide customers with itemized receipts of their purchases and enable store management to control inventories more effectively.

continuing high inflation and soaring gasoline costs, consumers are likely to ponder more carefully the price-convenience tradeoff. (A study conducted for the British Columbia Legislature found convenience store prices to be an average of 23 percent higher than in conventional supermarkets.) The growth rate of fast food restaurants is also expected to slow somewhat, particularly in light of the steadily expanding selections of convenience foods sold in supermarkets.

We will continue to be alert to these and other developments, and to adapt as needed to satisfy consumers' changing preferences.

Technological advances

During the eighties advanced technology will be in evidence in every area of our operations. As mentioned before, many of our stores will have computer-assisted checkouts equipped with electronic scanners. These systems provide shoppers with greater speed and accuracy at the checkstand and a more detailed record of their purchases. They also enable management to reduce out-of-stocks and improve employee scheduling. We had scanning systems in three stores as of year-end 1979 and plan to install four more in 1980.

Some of our stores will also be equipped with power management systems to automatically monitor and control energy usage. Behind the scenes, we will continue to invest in work-saving devices to alleviate drudgery and increase tonnage output in our warehouses and plants. And in our trucking operations, computerized vehicle routing will enable us to make more effective use of available cube space and to optimize fuel efficiency.

Looking ahead

In the next 10 years we plan to open approximately 135 stores in Canada and hire about 54,000 new and replacement employees. During this period we also expect to purchase nearly 50 billion dollars worth of goods from Canadian producers and suppliers, and move some 19 million tons of merchandise through our distribution centres.

It's been said that the future belongs to those who prepare for it. Canada Safeway has made, and will continue to make, substantial investments in physical and human resources to help assure our continued growth. To the extent that we remain alert to the ever-changing needs of our customers, our employees and our suppliers, the decade of the eighties holds promise of successful results.

Financial Information by Geographic Area (Thousands)

	Canada	Foreign	Total
Sales	$2,186,215	$135,093	$2,321,308
Gross Profit	437,700	28,881	466,581
Operating and Administrative Expenses	350,450	24,896	375,346
Provision for Income Taxes	37,549	2,914	40,463
Net Income	49,333	5,619	54,952
Total Assets	549,958	63,977	613,935
Net Working Capital	177,554	5,006	182,560
Shareholders' Equity	394,687	16,394	411,081

Consolidated Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Canada Safeway Limited and Subsidiaries

52 Weeks Ended December 29, 1979 (With Comparative Figures for 52 Weeks Ended December 30, 1978)

	1979	1978 (Restated — note 2)
Sales	$2,321,308,000	$1,985,126,000
Cost of sales	1,854,727,000	1,587,730,000
Gross profit	466,581,000	397,396,000
Operating and administrative expenses	375,346,000	316,447,000
Operating profit	91,235,000	80,949,000
Interest expense, long-term debt	(7,576,000)	(6,261,000)
Loss on translation of foreign currencies	(1,122,000)	—
Interest income	8,492,000	5,572,000
Equity in earnings of affiliates	3,144,000	827,000
Other income, net	1,242,000	799,000
Income before income taxes	95,415,000	81,886,000
Provision for income taxes	40,463,000	35,842,000
Net income	**54,952,000**	**46,044,000**
Retained earnings at beginning of period	351,496,000	305,311,000
Cash dividends:		
Preferred shares	(92,000)	(104,000)
Common shares	(112,000)	(112,000)
Gain on acquisition of $4.40 preferred shares	46,000	57,000
Transfer from capital surplus of an amount equal to cost of $4.40 preferred shares purchased	—	300,000
Retained earnings at end of period	**$ 406,290,000**	**$ 351,496,000**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Financial Position

Canada Safeway Limited and Subsidiaries

52 Weeks Ended December 29, 1979 (With Comparative Figures for 52 Weeks Ended December 30, 1978)

	1979	1978 (Restated — note 2)
Funds Provided:		
Net income	$ 54,952,000	$46,044,000
Add charges (credits) to income not requiring funds:		
Depreciation and amortization	25,003,000	22,645,000
Increase in deferred income taxes	1,452,000	1,371,000
Equity in earnings of affiliates	(3,144,000)	(827,000)
Total funds provided from operations	78,263,000	69,233,000
Additions to long-term debt	14,499,000	5,824,000
Decrease in notes receivable from affiliated company	4,090,000	—
Decrease (increase) in other assets, net	828,000	(360,000)
	97,680,000	74,697,000
Funds Used:		
Additions, net of disposals, to:		
Property	51,605,000	36,115,000
Property under capital leases	14,313,000	5,718,000
Loan to affiliated company	15,065,000	24,489,000
Payments on long-term debt	3,789,000	3,513,000
Retirement of preferred shares	325,000	275,000
Cash dividends	204,000	216,000
	85,301,000	70,326,000
Increase in working capital	$12,379,000	$ 4,371,000

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Canada Safeway Limited and Subsidiaries

As of December 29, 1979 (With Comparative Figures as of December 30, 1978)

Assets	1979	1978 (Restated—note 2)
Current Assets:		
Cash	$ 50,464,000	$ 65,260,000
Receivables	15,836,000	12,620,000
Merchandise inventories	239,428,000	199,355,000
Prepaid expenses	3,549,000	3,033,000
Total Current Assets	309,277,000	280,268,000
Other Assets:		
Notes receivable from affiliated company	35,464,000	24,489,000
Investment in affiliated companies	8,656,000	5,512,000
Other notes receivable and investments	817,000	1,651,000
	44,937,000	31,652,000
Property:		
Land	27,785,000	22,883,000
Buildings	56,632,000	50,346,000
Leasehold improvements	52,728,000	41,355,000
Fixtures and equipment	186,333,000	163,351,000
	323,478,000	277,935,000
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	124,135,000	109,766,000
	199,343,000	168,169,000
Property under Capital Leases, less accumulated amortization of $44,012,000 and $43,569,000	60,378,000	50,631,000
	$613,935,000	$530,720,000

Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	1979	1978 (Restated—note 2)
Current Liabilities:		
Current obligations under capital leases	$ 3,967,000	$ 3,905,000
Payables and accruals	115,696,000	98,161,000
Income taxes payable	6,570,000	6,181,000
Due to affiliated and parent companies, net	484,000	1,840,000
Total Current Liabilities	126,717,000	110,087,000
Long-term Debt:		
Obligations under capital leases (notes 2 & 4)	71,158,000	60,624,000
Notes payable, long-term	1,226,000	1,050,000
	72,384,000	61,674,000
Deferred Income Taxes	3,753,000	2,301,000
Shareholders' Equity:		
Stated capital (note 6):		
Preferred shares		
$4.40 cumulative redeemable		
Issued 19,909 and 23,617 shares	1,991,000	2,362,000
Common shares		
Issued 280,000 shares	2,800,000	2,800,000
Retained earnings	406,290,000	351,496,000
	411,081,000	356,658,000
	$613,935,000	$530,720,000

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

On Behalf of the Board:

W. E. Griffin — Director

A. G. Anselmo — Director

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

Principles of Consolidation:
The financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all its subsidiaries, including the following:

Lucerne Foods Ltd.
Macdonalds Consolidated Limited
Empress Foods Ltd.
"Safeway" Supermarkt GmbH (West Germany)
Canada Safeway International Finance Corp. (United States)

All intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The accounts of "Safeway" Supermarkt GmbH are included for its fiscal year ended September 30.

The investment in affiliated companies is carried at the amount of equity in net book value.

Translation of Foreign Currencies:
Cash, receivables, current liabilities and long-term debt in foreign currency financial statements are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of the fiscal period of the foreign subsidiary. Other assets and liabilities and related depreciation or amortization expense are translated at the rates in effect when acquired or assumed. Revenues and expenses, other than depreciation and amortization, are translated at weighted average exchange rates which were in effect during the year.

Unrealized exchange losses from translation are included in income currently when in excess of gains deferred from prior years. Unrealized exchange gains are deferred until offset by future exchange losses. Such accumulated deferred net gains were $270,000 at December 30, 1978.

Provision for Income Taxes:
The Company provides for deferred income taxes which arise principally as a result of claiming depreciation for income tax purposes in excess of that taken for financial purposes and recognizing certain expenses for financial purposes not yet claimed for income tax purposes.

The effective income tax rates were 42.4% in 1979 and 43.8% in 1978. The principal factors causing these rates to be lower than statutory rates were inventory allowances and manufacturing and processing credits.

Merchandise Inventories:
Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or replacement market, determined by the first-in, first-out and retail inventory methods.

Property and Depreciation:
Property is stated at historical cost. Depreciation is computed for financial purposes on the straight-line method at rates which are designed to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives substantially as follows:

Stores and other buildings	2½- 5%
Fixtures and equipment	5 -20%

Leasehold improvements include buildings constructed on leased land and improvements to leased buildings. Such buildings and leasehold improvements which are major are amortized over the shorter of the remaining period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of such assets, while minor improvements are amortized over the shorter of the remaining period of the lease or six years. Depreciation and amortization expense for property was $20,435,000 in 1979 and $18,559,000 in 1978.

Property Under Capital Leases:
Property under capital leases is amortized over the lease terms using the straight-line method. Amortization expense was $4,566,000 in 1979 and $4,080,000 in 1978.

Employee Retirement and Profit-Sharing Plans:
The Company and its domestic subsidiaries have a contributory, trusteed Retirement Plan, which may be amended or terminated at any time, for eligible Canadian employees not covered by other retirement plans to which the Company contributes. The Company's practice is to contribute the full, normal cost and there is no unfunded past-service liability. Contributions charged to income for the Retirement Plan were $1,383,000 in 1979 and $1,092,000 in 1978. Contributions charged to income for various pension plans under union contracts were $10,533,000 in 1979 and $9,209,000 in 1978. The contribution charged to income for the Non-Contributory Profit-Sharing Plan for eligible Canadian employees was $2,515,000 in 1979 and $2,236,000 in 1978.

Reclassifications:
Certain reclassifications have been made to the 1978 financial statements to conform to 1979 classifications.

2. Change in Accounting for Leases:

The Company has elected retroactive application of the recommendations of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants on accounting for leases. Under these recommendations, certain leases are recognized as "capital leases" and accounted for as effective purchases financed by long-term debt. An asset is capitalized and amortized over the life of the lease and a long-term obligation is recognized. Lease payments are charged partly to interest expense and the remainder reduces the lease obligation. Leases not considered capital leases are "operating leases," for which lease payments are charged to rental expense

The financial statements for 1978 have been restated to reflect the retroactive application of capitalization of leases. The effect of capitalizing leases was to reduce net income by $860,000 in 1979 (of which $715,000 was due to the effect on translation of foreign currencies) and $232,000 in 1978. The change resulted in a $6,659,000 reduction in retained earnings at December 31, 1977, previously reported as $311,970,000.

3. Notes Receivable from Affiliated Company:

The notes receivable from an affiliated company carry an interest rate of 8½% and are secured by mortgaged properties. Payments are to be received over remaining terms ranging from 2 to 18 years as of the end of 1979. The amount receivable within one year, included as a deduction from other amounts due to affiliated and parent companies, was $2,409,000 as of December 29, 1979.

4. Lease Obligations:

The Company and its subsidiaries occupy primarily leased premises, which were covered by 363 leases at December 29, 1979. Of these leases 207 are considered capital leases (see note 2) and the remainder are operating leases.

Most leases have renewal options with terms and conditions similar to the original lease. Of all the leases, 139 can be cancelled by the Company by offer to purchase the properties at original

cost less amortization, with purchase obligatory upon acceptance of the offer by the landlords.

The Company owns substantially all its fixtures and equipment.

The following is a schedule by years of future minimum rental payments required under capital leases and under operating leases that have initial or remaining noncancellable terms in excess of one year as of December 29, 1979:

	Capital Leases	Operating Leases
1980	$ 11,870,000	$ 10,811,000
1981	11,771,000	10,873,000
1982	11,612,000	10,480,000
1983	11,235,000	9,968,000
1984	10,637,000	9,426,000
Later years	100,100,000	75,842,000
Total minimum lease payments	157,225,000	$127,400,000
Less executory costs	3,004,000	
Net minimum lease payments	154,221,000	
Less amount representing interest	79,096,000	
Present value of net minimum lease payments	75,125,000	
Less current obligations	3,967,000	
Long-term obligations	$ 71,158,000	

Capital lease terms range principally from 20 to 30 years, with interest rates ranging from 4% to 15%. In addition to minimum lease payments, contingent rentals may be paid under certain store leases on the basis of the stores' sales in excess of stipulated amounts. Contingent rentals on capital leases amounted to $1,811,000 in 1979 and $1,440,000 in 1978.

The following schedule shows the composition of total rental expense for all operating leases:

	1979	1978
Property leases:		
Minimum rentals	$12,714,000	$13,061,000
Contingent rentals	584,000	380,000
Less rentals from subleases	(956,000)	(870,000)
	12,342,000	12,571,000
Equipment leases	1,877,000	1,446,000
	$14,219,000	$14,017,000

5. Other Commitments:

The Company has commitments under contracts for the purchase of property and equipment and for the construction of buildings. Portions of such contracts not completed at year-end are not reflected in the financial statements. These unrecorded commitments amounted to approximately $12,800,000 at December 29, 1979.

6. Stated Capital:

Under the terms of issue of the $4.40 preferred shares, a fund of $300,000 (expenditures from which are to be replenished by July 1, annually) is set aside for the purchase of shares, if available at par value or less, for cancellation. The Company acquired through the purchase fund and cancelled 3,708 shares in 1979 and 3,326 shares in 1978. The preferred shares are also subject to redemption on call at a premium of $.50 per share.

7. Other Statutory Information:

At December 29, 1979 the Company had 7 directors (of whom 6 were also officers) who received no remuneration as directors in 1979 or 1978. At December 29, 1979 and December 30, 1978, there were 10 officers, including 9 holding salaried employment whose remuneration as officers amounted to $734,000 in 1979 and $697,000 in 1978.

Auditors' Report to the Shareholders

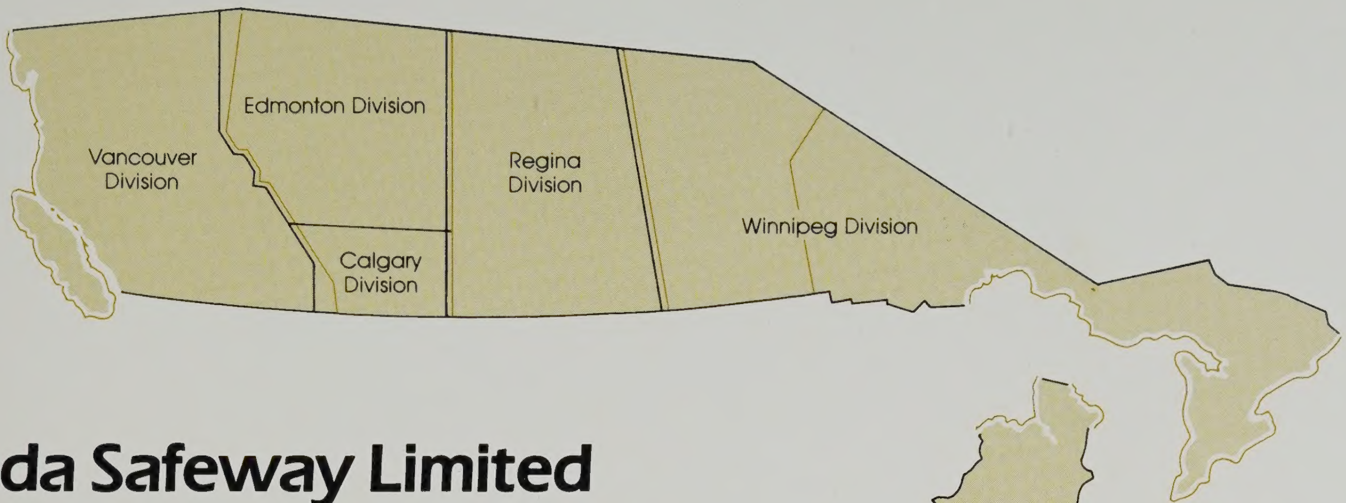
Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of Canada Safeway Limited as at December 29, 1979 and the consolidated statements of income and retained earnings and changes in financial position for the 52 weeks then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly the financial position of the company as at December 29, 1979 and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the 52 weeks then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding 52 week period after restatement for the change in the method of accounting for leases as described in note 2 to the financial statements.

Chartered Accountants

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
February 29, 1980



Canada Safeway Limited

Board of Directors

A. G. Anselmo, Calgary
Managing Director

W. F. Griffiths, Winnipeg
Chairman

T. Milburn, Vancouver

N. M. Knebel, Regina

R. G. Spelliscy, Vancouver

W. J. Kraft, Vancouver

R. J. Hansell, Winnipeg

Principal Officers

A. G. Anselmo, Calgary
Managing Director and President

W. F. Griffiths, Winnipeg
Chairman of the Board

R. F. Hendy, Vancouver
Vice President

N. M. Knebel, Regina
Vice President

V. E. Fahey, Calgary
Vice President

D. L. Olson, Edmonton
Vice President

R. G. Spelliscy, Vancouver
Vice President and Treasurer

V. L. Pinchin, Winnipeg
Vice President

D. M. Jarvis, Toronto
Vice President

R. J. Hansell, Winnipeg
Secretary

Auditors

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
Vancouver

Transfer Agent & Registrar

The Royal Trust Company
Winnipeg, Montreal, Toronto,
Vancouver and Calgary

Note:

Above listings are as of December 29, 1979, fiscal year-end. Since then the following changes have occurred: A. G. Anselmo has been appointed Chief Executive Officer; W. J. Kraft has retired from the Board of Directors; V. E. Fahey, R. F. Hendy and D. L. Olson have been elected Directors; A. R. Paton has been named Vice President and Treasurer, succeeding R. G. Spelliscy who has retired as an officer but remains a Director.

Retail Divisions and Zones

As of fiscal year-end 1979, Canada Safeway Limited operated 303 retail stores, of which 277 were in Canada and 26 were in West Germany.

Canada

Calgary Division, V. E. Fahey, 42 Stores

Edmonton Division, D. L. Olson, 47 Stores

Regina Division, N. M. Knebel, 26 Stores
Saskatoon Zone, H. R. Rempel

Vancouver Division, R. F. Hendy, 89 Stores

Winnipeg Division, W. F. Griffiths, 73 Stores
Toronto Zone, N. D. Fingler

West Germany

Germany Division, M. J. Filzek, 26 Stores

file

A. R. PATON

VICE-PRESIDENT
AND TREASURER
CANADA SAFEWAY LIMITED

840 CAMBIE STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6B 4J2
PHONE 687-4833

LITHOGRAPHED IN CANADA
KROMAR PRINTING LTD.
WINNIPEG